

THE Organized FARMER

Hog Improvement Conference

By Dick Page

The Canadian Hog Improvement Conference, held at Montreal April 28-29, was the first of its kind ever to be held in Canada. It was attended by 120 delegates and observers from eight out of the ten provinces in Canada.

Delegates attending from Alberta were Mr. Nelson Malm, President A.F.A.; George Winke-laar, Manager, A.L.C.; C. E. Hays, Strome; Bert Duncan, Vermilion; Harold Peterson, Bentley; Sten Berg, Ardrossan; S. A. Price, Acme; Peter Wyllie, Leduc and myself, from Didsbury.

Observers were Jack Perkins, Wainwright; W. H. T. Mead, Livestock Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture, and James R. McFall, A.F.A.

Three-quarters of the first day was spent listening to reports on different aspects of hog quality such as: disease control, A.I. of swine, swine research, economics of quality production, breeding stock development and R. O. P., hog grading, hog premiums, hog prices, the market for hogs and pork products, a review of Federal and Provincial hog improvement policies, a report from the Swine Mission to Europe and the problem of hog quality.

This first part of the conference was very full and could only go into each aspect in a general sort of way, but I feel most delegates and observers learned a lot from this and could formulate better opinions on the over-all picture across Canada.

District Conventions

June is "District Convention Month" for the FUA. Twelve of the fourteen annual FUA District Conventions will be held during the last two weeks of the month. Two conventions, Districts 13 and 14 were held early in April.

These district meetings, each of which will attract between 60 and 90 delegates, form vital links in the FUA organization chain. It is here that ideas evolved from discussions by groups of farmers meeting in their locals, may find the support needed to take them to the Provincial Convention later in the year, where they could become part of FUA policy. And it is here, at the District Convention, that elected officials report their success in carrying out the instructions of previous conventions, and the results obtained.

District Conventions will also elect representatives for the FUA and FWUA Boards. These elected officials will be responsible for all district activities, such as the membership drive, organization, etc. They are the everyday link between the provincial and the district organizations.

DATES AND PLACES OF FUA DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

District 1—June 17, Speke Hall, Grande Prairie; District 2—June 18, United Church Basement, Peace River; District 3—June 19, Jarvie; District 4—June 25, Legion Hall, St. Paul; District 5—June 22, Community Centre, Stony Plain; District 6—June 23, Chateau Cafe, Vegreville; District 7—June 15, Vermilion School of Agriculture; District 8—June 18, Forestburg School Auditorium; District 9—June 19, Ponoka; District 10—June 15, Olds Agricultural School; District 11—June 17, Oyen and District 12—June 16, Okotoks Community Hall.

Economic Council Meets

Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite of Red Deer, former FWUA President, and presently a member of the FUA executive, represented the Farmers' Union at the meeting of the Alberta Economic Council in Red Deer on May 13.

From 4 to 6 p.m. the conference broke up into their respective Provincial groups and met to draw up their own reports and ideas.

That evening each province handed in their ideas and suggestions to a central committee who in turn drafted the Report and Recommendations of the Swine Improvement Conference.

The second day was taken up by the conference reviewing and amending the report to the satisfaction of the majority.

Excerpts from the Report and Recommendations Of the Canadian Swine Improvement Conference

This Canadian Hog Improvement Conference is convinced that the Canadian hog industry is faced with a situation in which it is falling short of realizing in full the possibilities for improvement in quality of product, and for efficient and profitable production, that exist. In so falling short of what is possible it is endangering its future competitive position in export and domestic markets. It is also unnecessarily limiting and retarding the success with which producers can serve best their economic interests, by acquiring improved breeding stock, and by following good breeding and management practices.

It is not only the interests of hog producers that are at stake in this matter, of course. Consumers have a very real interest in quality improvement, and the packing and feed manufacturing industries have a stake in the

The conference wishes to outline its views on the specific needs that exist in the breeding, grading, research and other fields.

1. Much expanded use of Records of Performance in breeding stock development and improvement is a definite need.

(a) Based on ROP records each province should establish an effective program for recognizing breeders who achieve certain standards of consistent excellence in their breeding stock by some term such as "Elite Breeders," and designating the breeding stock produced by them as "Elite Stock." The maximum possible uniformity of standards among provinces is highly desirable and efforts should be made to achieve this uniformity. The requirements for such recognition should include:

Minimum standards of record of performance. Sufficiently comprehensive and consistent testing of stock to ensure maintenance of the standards of the herd. Basic requirements with respect to health standards. The keeping of comprehensive performance records.

(b) The utilization of ROP records to establish, statistically, the performance of tested stock in relation to average performance. From these records would be made the selection, for central station breeding stock development, of superior stock which indicate a special potential for the purpose. This program should be carried on in relation to definite performance goals which represent the ideal of what may be achieved. This program is conceived as supplementary to, not an alternative for, any progressive regional swine improvement programs now in effect.

(c) Very serious consideration should be given to the adoption of selective registration for pedigreed stock in all breeds.

2. The Record of Performance policy itself should be:

(a) Studied with a view to the possibility of adopting programs of boar, rather than progeny testing.

(b) Developed on the basis of an evolution to a basis of herd testing, with attention as part

Although all delegates did not see eye to eye in all respects of the conference, I feel that a good deal was accomplished by this first conference which should pave the way for greater accomplishments, for further conferences, and for effective action to be taken by different segments of the industry.

I personally feel that only through conferences of this type where you draw together all segments of the industry can you formulate good policy and make sound decisions.

health and expansion of the hog business.

Nevertheless it is above all the producer who must in the final analysis be responsible for the production of quality hogs, and it is the hog producer who stands to gain or lose most by progress, or lack of it, in the industry.

It is therefore the opinion of this Conference that basic to the question of hog improvement is the development of lively producer interest and concern for the progress and welfare of the industry. It is the opinion of the Conference also that this increased interest and concern can best be developed, and that proper producer responsibilities can at the same time be exercised, by an increased degree of producer action, organization and participation in hog improvement programs and that the co-operation and support of governments, industry, research establishments and consumers should be expected and enlisted.

of this program to health requirements.

(c) In general continuously and closely studied for possibility of improvement.

(d) Considerably expanded, and adequate station facilities made available, these being too limited in some areas.

(e) Changed to a system that provides for a clean-up period between testing station operations to appraise effective disease control conditions.

(f) Studied with a view to the possibility of establishing special SPF testing stations.

3. The Conference recognizes the need for and importance of present provincial policies providing financial assistance to breeders, to encourage use of high quality breeding stock.

4. Means should be found to organize the industry to move forward in the effective use of cross breeding and hybrid stock for possible breed improvement in traits such as vigour and litter size.

The ROP test program should be made available to cross breeders.

5. It should be recognized that the logical and best direction of development of hog production is toward a multi-phase industry organization. The difficulties faced by the small and unspecialized producer in adequately utilizing the benefits of good breeding stock in an operation that combines the hog breeding, and feeding of hogs for market, indicates that specialization is needed to make the best use of high quality basic stock for commercial feeding, and to gain the benefits of cross breeding for hybrid vigour. Specialization would seem to be a necessary thing if smaller producers are to be able to produce most efficiently and profitably.

6. Continuing study and research should be devoted to the possibilities of:

(a) Developing a system of grades that would more accurately identify the value of hogs measured by outturn of lean cuts.

(Continued on page 4)

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JUNE 6 FEEDERS' DAY FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL

Reports on progress, or final reports on 13 experiments conducted during 1963-64 will be presented to the public at the forty-third annual Feeders' Day on June 6.

NFU, Pickersgill Review Policy

The National Farmers' Union met with Transport Minister Pickersgill in Winnipeg on May 13. Purpose of this meeting was to discuss forthcoming federation legislation on rail line abandonments. NFU representatives reviewed with the Minister objectives the farm union believes are necessary in any overall transportation policy.

Speaking for the FUA was Vice President Anders Anderson, who has been in close touch with the problems of prairie farmers faced with the closing of some branch lines.

Sponsored by the Department of Animal Science of the University of Alberta, the program will be held in the Livestock Pavilion, 116 Street and 68 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta. The program starts at 10:00 a.m. Lunch will be available.

Included will be reports on seven experiments on the feeding, breeding, and management of swine: floor feeding, wet versus dry feed; supplements—copper, fat, monosodium glutamate and sugar. Backfat measurement on the live hog; crossbreeding.

Experiments on the early weaning of lambs, and the control of the reproductive cycle in ewes have been continued.

Reports on methods of appraising carcass merit in beef, feedlot performance of bulls vs. steers, the Kinsella Breeding Project, and the response of feedlot steers to injected vitamin "A", stillbirth implantation, supplementation with protein, zinc and choline will be of interest to cattlemen.

Gold Eye To Host Jr. Convention July 2-3

Locals should keep in mind the JR. FARM LEADER OF THE YEAR awards, to be made at the Jr. FUA Convention at Gold Eye Lake July 2 - 3. Every FUA, FWUA, and Jr. FUA local is eligible to enter someone for this award.

Besides the Junior Farm Leader award, the Jr. Convention will again feature the Jr. FUA debating finals. There have been five debating teams entered this year. Two are entered from District 9, and one each has entered from Districts 10, 2, and 5.

Because of regional groupings, there will only be three teams entering the finals at Gold Eye. The two District 9 teams will meet in competition to determine who will go against District 10. The winning team in this second tussle will advance to the final.

Because the other two are alone in their respective regions, they automatically advance to the final.

CALLS FOR PLEBISCITE

At the annual meeting of the Merton Livestock Co-operative held in Paradise Valley in April, the following resolution was passed and sent to the Minister of Agriculture:

That the members of the Merton Livestock Co-operative in annual meeting here assembled do now request the Alberta Government to call without unnecessary delay a Province wide plebiscite on the proposed establishment of an Alberta Hog Marketing Board.

CHAIN STORE BUSINESS UP

Canadians are buying more and more from chain stores. In the first two months of this year, these selling organizations set records.

There was an overall increase of 15 per cent, compared to the same period last year. Largest sales increases were shown by lumber and building supply chains. These sales, up 28 per cent, were thought sparked by stock-piling to avoid the 8 per cent sales tax on building supplies, which went into effect April 1.

Grocery and combination stores which do most of the business chalked up to chain stores, show a rise in sales of 14.7 per cent. In dollars, this meant a whopping \$316 million jump.

In 1962 more than 27 million acres of Canadian cropland were treated with herbicides.



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FWUA STUDY FOR JUNE

Farm Credit

By Paulina Jasman

Farm Credit may be defined as the confidence in a Farmer's purchasing ability and his intentions to pay for goods intrusted to him over a given period of time.

Farmers have always needed and used credit, but nothing like what they require today. This increased need for Farm Credit has been brought about by three major factors—(1) **The increase in the size of farms.** Gone is the small self-contained family unit, operated almost entirely by family help. Today we need a lot of costly machines in order to keep the larger family farm in operation. (2) **The dependance on machines** and the consequent purchase of gas, oil, grease, repairs, and other necessary tools. Gone are the days when we raised our own horses, grew their feed and paid practically no money for power. Today we have to buy all it takes to operate a farm, and this takes a lot of cash or credit. (3) **The increasing number of by-products needed.** Farmers now use large quantities of fertilizer, weed and insect sprays, feed concentrates, veterinary medicines and many other products to ensure production.

Farming, in the last thirty years has seen some drastic changes, it has become a big business, and like other modern businesses must operate on credit. Farm credit, however, needs to be recognized as being different to ordinary industrial or business credit.

Because the farmer has a very limited control over production, and over the price of his product, he is never sure that he will be able to repay a loan in a particular year, and so he is often too cautious in his borrowing. The result is that he may not borrow as much as he should in order to get himself in the best position to repay. For example, a farmer may borrow \$2000.00, when he should have borrowed \$2500.00 and spent the additional \$500.00 on fertilizer. The result may well be 2000 bushels less grain, which could have net him considerably more than \$500.00. While this sounds very simple and is good business, no one can really blame the farmer for being cautious in borrowing. He has had plenty of bitter experiences of getting into debt, and having a hard struggle to get out.

High Production Costs

Aside from the fact that the farmer has no control of prices or production, there are still other factors which affect his credit. Much of our high-priced equipment is only used seasonally. A combine, for example, the most expensive machine on the farm, may be used as little as three or four weeks per year. The average farm tractor operates less than half of the 365 days in a year. This amounts to a very high machinery overhead as compared to most industries.

Our entire society operates on

credit today—perhaps too much so; the average business considers the cost of credit a legitimate cost just as paying taxes is legitimate for the cost of social services.

While it is no longer considered a disgrace to use credit, the existing problem for the farmer is to get sufficient quantities, at a reasonable interest rate, and of course, the carrying out of an operation which will enable him to pay it back.

When the farmer faces the threats of a poor crop, poor prices, bad harvest weather, and steadily increasing costs, he cannot be sure of meeting a deadline on the repayment of a loan. Consequently the agencies which lend money to farmers must provide some elasticity in their terms of repayment and interest costs, when payments, through no fault of the farmer, must be deferred.

Long-Term Credit

The problem of getting long-term credit has always been serious for Canadian farmers. This problem has been recognized by governments for many years and various farm loan acts have been sent up, but never to any great satisfaction. The Canadian Farm Loan Board began operations away back in 1929, and continued to function until 1959—a period of 30 years. During this period Canadian farmers borrowed just over \$6 million per year, on the average, under this Farm Loan Act. The Act just did not do the job.

In 1959 the Farm Credit Act was passed. Under this Act, the Farm Credit Corporation was set up to provide Canadian farmers with badly needed long-term credit. The results have been startling. The average amount loaned each year since the Act was set up is over \$66 million, or 11 times as much per year as was loaned under the old Farm Loan Board.

The Farm Credit Act as set up in 1959 had as its primary objective, "to assist Canadian Farmers in the voluntary re-organization of their industry into economic farm units, each of which of sufficient size to produce, under the operation of the owner, the farm income necessary to meet all operating and maintenance costs, provide an adequate livelihood for the owner-operator and his dependents, and return any required credit with interest in an appropriate term."

In other words, the main concern of the Government is to see that each farmer who borrows under the Act, gets the size of loan he needs. This may occasionally mean that he does not get as much as he asks for, but it also means that he often gets more than he originally asked for, be-

cause, after discussing their credit problems with a Credit Advisor of the Corporation, they often are advised that they need more money than they were asking for to do a proper job of re-organizing their farm. This seems a pretty sensible approach to the problem, and is a far cry from some of the old loaning agencies, which usually tried to cut the loan down.

A number of changes have been made in the Farm Credit Act. Originally, a man had to be living entirely from his farm salary before he could get a loan. Now the man who lives on the farm, but makes part of his living from some non-farm job, can also get a loan. Furthermore, he can spend this money on non-agricultural enterprises, such as camp grounds, or tourist cabins or some other paying business.

Another change in the Act is that a farmer and his wife as joint tenants, can borrow from the Farm Credit Corporation. Formerly all the land had to be in the husband's name before a loan was granted.

As this loan was instituted for the purpose of helping the small family farm; in order to get a loan, a man's principal occupation must be farming, and no big company farms are eligible. The idea is to help the little fellow to get bigger if necessary, or to get better farm equipment and livestock.

This type of loan should fit in very well with the present trend in farming. A lot of small farmers are leaving the farm. The best thing that can happen when they leave is that some other farmer is able to buy their land and become well established on a paying unit. A loan from the Farm Credit Corporation may very well provide the means for him to do this. It may also mean that the person who sells out can get cash for his farm which can be a big help to an older person who needs this cash to live on.

Whatever the reason, loans from the Farm Credit Corporation are booming, which indicates that they are fulfilling a ready need.

Booming Land Prices

Although the Farm Credit Corporation Act has been of considerable assistance in helping the small farmer obtain a more economical unit it also seems to have had one effect which may create serious problems in the not-too-distant future. Has the easier farm credit been partly responsible for the boom in land prices? Where does this put the young man with limited resources who wishes to launch himself into farming? Will he be able to obtain sufficient land at today's prices to enable him to pay off the loan and make a decent living too?

Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced that legislation to raise the ceiling on FCC loans will be brought into the House of Commons this week. The limit will likely be doubled to \$40,000 for unsupervised loans, and up to \$55,000 for supervised credit.

What are the credit needs of the Canadian Farmer?

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FARMERS UNION OF ALBERTA
UNIT MEMBERSHIP

District 1	1877	1734	—143
District 2	1772	1613	—159
District 3	1355	1462	+107
District 4	1950	1709	—241
District 5	1867	1911	+ 44
District 6	2295	2142	—153
District 7	1469	1472	+ 3
District 8	2404	2292	—112
District 9	2188	2112	— 76
District 10	3355	3013	—342
District 11	1167	1115	— 52
District 12	2249	2114	—135
District 13	882	937	+ 55
District 14	1267	1107	—160
TOTAL	26097	24733	

SUPPORT
FARMERS' DAY
JUNE 12th

Duties, Responsibilities of a Junior Director

By Frank Schaff, Junior Director for District 2

Often Junior Directors are elected who are employed elsewhere, going to school, and who have very little or no previous experience in this field. This perhaps makes it a little difficult for the Junior Director to begin with. However, when he accepts this position he should first realize

Local Honors District 6 Champs

Clover Bar Local honored their District Six curling champions with a banquet at the Old Timers' Cabin in Edmonton April 29.

Master of Ceremonies Louis Bodell introduced the guest speakers. Mr. C. Kieth, speaking for the Old Timers' Association extended a warm welcome to everyone on behalf of the Old Timers.

FUA President Paul Babey spoke briefly, congratulating the winners, and encouraging all curlers that "if at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

He compared the FUA with championship curling, mentioning the fact that over the years, farmers collectively have developed farm policy. "When submissions are made initially, they are usually refused by legislators, but because we keep on insisting and trying, we usually succeed." Crop insurance was cited as an example.

Mr. R. G. Radway, sub-director for the area introduced head table guests and Wheat Pool Delegate Mr. Ken Galloway.

Mr. Galloway joined others in extending congratulations and presented the curlers with Wheat Pool Trophies.

Recipients of the trophies were Dick Scheoter, Bob McPherson, Len McPherson, and Reg Marler. This rink took part in the FUA Provincial Final held in March.

Following the presentation, the ladies conducted a progressive whist party. Prizes were handed out for high scoring winners to Miss Dorothy Galloway, and Leonard McPherson. Booby-prizes went to Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilkinson.

CO-OP INSURANCE SAVES YOU MONEY

Insurance premium rates are a concern to all the motoring public. 1964 has proven to be a bad year in regard to accident claims. Total claims on all companies in the Insurance field have been estimated between 70 and 100 millions of dollars. This includes all types of insurance, but losses were mainly in the auto field, with minor deficits for fire insurance as well.

The report of the underwriting experience of general insurers of Canada is available, listing the experience of 30 companies for 1963. All companies show deficits, with losses running as high as 42 per cent, and an average loss of 12.5 per cent. Co-op Insurance shows a deficit of 11 per cent.

In checking the experiences of all insurance companies, it is interesting to note that expenses were over 30 per cent for most companies, with some as high as 45 and 61 per cent.

The Co-op Insurance record was a low 29.29 per cent. This shows that in the insurance field, a co-operative can save money for the member and at the same time provide a necessary service.

— P.B.

In 1962 the 220,000 acres planted to the 18 main commercial vegetables in Canada had a farm value of \$65.5 million.

The native low blueberry bush is the only commercial fruit crop in Newfoundland.

Almost 70 per cent of Canada's creamery butter is made in Quebec and Ontario.

the fact that responsibilities have been laid upon him. He has obligations to meet; obligations to our organization and community.

What Are The Duties of a Junior Director?

1. **To form Junior locals**—This is a very important part of our job. Junior locals just don't happen. With the many activities of young adults of our community, they are not going to become interested in something they know very little about. It is then our duty, as Junior Directors to inform young adults of the organization, of the value one may receive through Junior F.U.A. Unless the public is well-informed there is no incentive to belong to our organization.

2. **Visit locals when called to do so**—We are not always called upon to visit locals at the most convenient time of the year, or perhaps we have something else we

would like to attend that day, nevertheless we should bear in mind that we are the Junior Leader in the District and if we fail it doesn't give other Junior members much encouragement.

3. **Attend district board meetings, district and annual conventions**—If we are going to do a good job as a leader in the district, it is very important that we attend our district meetings, conventions, etc.

Assistant Directors, in my opinion, should also make every effort to attend these functions. Vital information is discussed here pertaining to the Junior Branch of the F.U.A., therefore we must first be informed.

4. **Co-operate with F. U. A. and F. W. U. A. Officials**—Our entire organization is based on co-operation. If we don't co-operate with others we can't be a successful director. Only through co-operation with other officials and members can we hope to achieve our

objective as a responsible citizen and director.

5. **Promote at least one district rally, such as a workshop, friendship day or tractor rodeo**—Social life is more and more becoming an important part of our every day living. This not only encourages young adults and seniors to participate in our organization but is an ideal place for exchanging ideas and meeting new friends.

A project such as this undertaken by the Junior Director, and planned along with the Junior locals is a great help to the director and at the same time gives the Juniors an opportunity to participate on the district level.

6. **Promote the aims of the organization in the district**—This should be one of the major reasons why we have taken the job as Junior Director. If we fail in this, then we have also failed elsewhere.

7. **Represent Juniors on the Provincial Board**—This is about the

most important part of our duties as a Director.

How easily said, "I can't get away, there will be enough there without me anyway." If we adopt this attitude can we be a credit to our organization and community?

These are the duties as written in our Policy Book, but I don't think our duties end there.

What about our Teen Camps? Although they are perhaps planned and administered by seniors, Junior Directors should also accept some of these responsibilities.

County Teams are an important part of our organization in which the Junior Director should also be able and willing to participate.

In accepting this position, these are some of the duties we are expected to do and perhaps some that I haven't mentioned. If we fail as leaders now, can we hope to accept our rightful place as future leaders and responsible citizens?

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Farmers To Tour Asia This Fall

Many of our delegates will recall the 1962 convention, and a resolution suggesting the organization of a tour of Canadian farmers to mainland China and Japan.

We were unable to get enough participants at that time, so temporarily the idea was abandoned. Since then, a suggestion has been

made to open this to people from other provinces. Presently, a number of such people have signified their intention to go. This tour then, is to become a reality. Tentative plans are for it to leave Edmonton September 25.

The cost of the economy round trip air fare is \$1035.00 Edmonton to Hong Kong. For no extra cost, Japan and Hawaii, or the Philippines and Hawaii could be visited as well.

The value of the tour is that Canadian farm people will have an opportunity to see whether there are possibilities of expanding and developing permanent markets for Canadian agricultural products in both China and Japan. Canada is usually in a surplus food position; naturally we are interested in exploring potential famine areas. Tentative plans are to visit a farm village, an experimental farm, and an export commodity fair, with a view to a better understanding of these nations.

If there are any members wishing to take part in the tour, I would suggest that you contact Central Office immediately.

—P. B.

Pincher Creek Spring Conference Hosts 72 Ladies

By Margaret E. House, Secretary District 12

Mrs. Huddleston and Mrs. Lange chaired a most interesting Spring Conference of District 12 FWUA on April 8, at Pincher Creek. Seventy-two ladies representing nine locals heard several speakers and reports.

Mrs. Dormer gave inspiring morning thoughts to set the theme for the day. Mrs. Lange presented an enthusiastic talk on the youth programs, and Gold Eye Lake Camps for this summer. The ladies of the O.E.S. then served a delicious lunch.

Mr. Carmichael, Inspector of Safety Division, Highway Traffic Board, gave an informative talk on the important part "attitude" plays in good driving. He also used charts to show the ladies the correct lanes to use on the highway.

Three pertinent resolutions were presented and passed dealing with an exchange of French Canadian and English students, Hutterites, and the 11% tax on drugs.

Mrs. Johnston, the Provincial FWUA President, then led the group in a discussion on the New Look in the organization. She reported that the brief from the annual convention was well received by the Provincial Cabinet. The women are still stressing the further modification of the adoption laws and many other vital issues.

Mrs. Huddleston, district director, in her report stated that she had travelled 3,500 miles in FWUA work last year.

HOG CONFERENCE . . .

(Continued from page 4)

(b) Closely studying the needs of the market for factors such as colour and texture of flesh that are not given major weight in grading at present.

(c) Adopting a new, especially high quality grade.

(d) Obtaining an additional government quality premium for hogs of this new, high grade classification.

(e) Placing more emphasis on size and meatiness of loins, hams and shoulders.

7. The Conference recognizes that there is need both for expansion of research, and for effective co-ordination of research programs. Fields for research in-

clude breeding, nutrition, health, management, marketing and processing, and consumer requirements and preferences.

It is fully recognized by the conference that progress toward hog improvement requires:

(a) The willing and convinced support and co-operation of producers;

(b) That the knowledge of management of feeding, and of breeding practices, and in general the technological and economic knowledge required for improved hog production, be available and continuously improved through research and breeding programs;

(c) That there is greatly increased availability and recognition of superior stock;

(d) That effective extension of needed knowledge to the producer be achieved;

(e) That communication and co-ordination be achieved between national and provincial levels, between producer groups, and between producers, government, trade sectors, scientists and consumers;

(f) That there be a national health herd program under the

Health of Animals Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

In the task of achieving all these objectives the Conference

recognizes that producers must accept greater responsibility not only in planning, but in communications, action programs, and financing.

This Conference endorses the principle that producers should move by appropriate means toward the development of effective, co-ordinated and adequately financed hog improvement organization at national and provincial levels, with provision for ensuring the necessary co-ordination of effort between producers and other interested groups and interests.

Advisory Board

It is proposed that, a Canadian Hog Producers' Advisory Board should be created in the shortest possible time by stages, beginning with the formation of provincial organizations which could be set up by authority of special provincial legislation.

The voting delegates of the Canadian Conference for Hog Improvement should be appointed as a provisional committee charged with ensuring the establishment of the provincial organizations with help of the producer groups concerned.

The functions of the proposed Advisory Board which would be

set up at a later stage should embrace all problems and questions relating to the hog industry in the interests of producers.

Provincial organizations could be financed by withholding a uniform amount from the sale price of hogs marketed in Canada, anticipating the eventual financing of the Canadian Advisory Board in this way.

A further conference would be called in 1965 to report progress.

At least 75 per cent of the membership of the Advisory Board is to be actual hog producers. This Canadian Advisory Board should become affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

WE HAVE A DATE

What are YOU going to be doing June 12? Has your local made plans for FARMERS' DAY?

Many groups have already indicated that they intend to take full advantage of Farmers' Day again this year. Picnics, ball games, tugs-of-war, and all other traditional fun games seem to be high on everybody's list. Will you and your family take part?

This year, we are going to try to find out just how many FUA groups throughout the province have some sort of program lined

up for Farmers' Day. If these groups would send in an announcement of their plans, we will try to get them into the Organized Farmer (June 1 issue). But we

have to receive them on or before May 28 to do it.

However, we don't want to stop there. How about sending in a short report on the proceedings after "Our Date"? That way we could get a picture of what took place all over Alberta on June 12. It should make good reading.

REMEMBER, we have a date. Let's keep that date! Here's hoping the sun shines June 12.

—KeN

ATTENTION DISTRICT THREE

Your Farmers Union Convention will be held in the Community Hall in Jarvie on Friday June 19, with registration at 9:30 a.m. Every local is entitled to one delegate for each 10 members. Visitors are also welcome.

Important reports will be considered and officers of the FUA Provincial Board will be guest speakers.

Resolutions can be turned in during the morning session but should be moved and seconded by members of the sponsoring local.

Next to the Provincial Convention in December, this is your best opportunity to keep in touch with the Farm Union movement.

—District 3 Executive

Buffalo Hills Jr. F.U.A. Reports

The regular monthly meeting of the Buffalo Hills Junior FUA was held on April 4 at the home of Alvin and Lyle Winch. Mrs. Scott reported on the Hog Marketing Board and a discussion followed.

Many people were in favor of sponsoring a Stampede Queen at the Milo Race Meet this year. They also are interested in representing the Junior FUA local by entering floats in the Calgary and Milo Stampedes.

A new director was elected to take the place of Phillip Bertrand. He is John Monner.

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PROGRAM STARTS AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE

MEN'S 4-TEAM FASTBALL TOURNEY

GUEST SPEAKER

WOMEN'S NOVELTY RACES

CHILDREN'S RACES OF ALL KINDS

FEATURE ATTRACTION

THE STONEY LAKE TRAIL RIDERS

LARGE WESTERN PARADE CLOWNS IN ATTENDANCE WESTERN MUSICAL SHOW
FREE PONY RIDES FOR CHILDREN SADDLE HORSE RACES MANY OTHER HORSE RACES
STAKE and POTATO RACES COWGIRL'S BARREL RACES Cowboy's Bucking Barrel Competition
RELAY RACES TRICK and FANCY ROPING ACTS Boy's Wild Sheep Milking Contest

Refreshment Booth On Grounds

Wonderful camping grounds, fishing, boating. Come early. Bring your family and friends for a real old-time get-together. Everyone is welcome.

BIG DANCE AT NIGHT

MUSIC BY BUCK SWAN and his Happy Hillbillies
Sponsored By The Swedeboro FUA Local 455